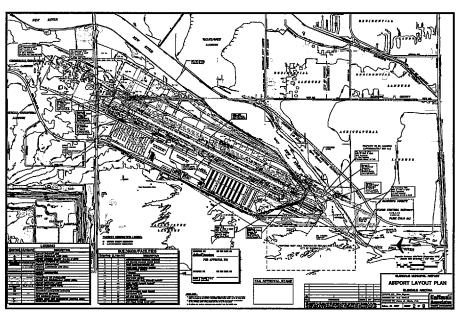


Chapter Five

AIRPORT PLANS

AIRPORT PLANS





suggestions from PAC members, the development alternatives have now been refined into a single recommended master plan concept. The purpose of this chapter is to describe in narrative and graphic form, the recommended direction for the future use and development of Glendale Municipal Airport.

The airport master planning process has evolved through several analytic efforts in the previous chapters intended to analyze future aviation demand, establish airside and landside facility needs, and evaluate options for the future development of the airside and landside facilities. The planning process, thus far, has included the presentation of two phase reports, representing the first four chapters of the master plan, to the Planning Advisory Committee (PAC), which has provided feedback to the consultant. The recommended master plan concept did not evolve until the PAC and City of Glendale officials had the opportunity to submit detailed comments on the draft phase reports. Having completed the review meetings with these participants, and reviewing

AIRPORT DESIGN STANDARDS

The design and safety standards pertaining to airport facilities are based primarily upon the characteristics of the critical design aircraft expected to use the airport. The critical design aircraft is the most demanding aircraft or "family" of aircraft which will conduct 500 or more operations (take-offs and landings) per year at the airport. FAA Advisory Circular 150/5300-13, Airport Design, is the primary reference for the design of airfield facilities. Within this advisory circular, a coding system has been established that identifies an airport's critical design aircraft. This

design aircraft code, referred to as the Airport Reference Code (ARC), is a function of the critical design aircraft's approach speed and wingspan. The ARC was previously discussed in Chapter Three.

Glendale Municipal Airport is utilized by a variety of general aviation aircraft ranging from small single and multiengine piston aircraft to business turboprop and turbojet aircraft. Single multi-engine piston aircraft currently comprise the majority of operations at the airport. Business turboiet aircraft turboprop and operations are currently limited and total less than 500 operations per year. As detailed in Chapter Two - Aviation Demand Forecasts, the airport can expect an increase in the use of business turboprop and turbojet aircraft through the planning period. Therefore, common business turboprop turbojet aircraft are the future critical design aircraft at Glendale Municipal Airport.

ARC B-II design standards have been applied to airfield design at Glendale Municipal Airport in the past. To safely accommodate the critical design aircraft in the future, future facility planning should conform to the more demanding ARC C-II design standards. ARC C-II planning standards and a comparison to B-II design standards are summarized in Table 5A. As the airport transitions to ARC C-II design standards an increase in runway width and Runway Safety Area (RSA), Object Free Area (OFA), and Runway Protection Zone (RPZ) standards should be expected. Taxiway standards remain the same.

RECOMMENDED MASTER PLAN CONCEPT

The recommended master plan concept includes a 1,000-foot extension to the Runway 1 end and an 800-foot extension to the Runway 19 end to provide adequate takeoff length for the full-range of business jet aircraft expected to use the airport. Presently, business jet aircraft operations at the airport are limited due to insufficient runway length, especially during the warm summer months when high temperatures limit aircraft performance.

Glendale Avenue (to the north) and the New River (to the south) limit the distance the runway can be extended and the ability of the airport to meet the more demanding ARC C-II RSA and OFA safety criterion. Presently, there is not sufficient area off either runway end to meet ARC C-II RSA and OFA criterion. Prior to extending Runway 1 a new gabion (a retaining wall constructed along the river channel to support earthwork and reduce erosion) must be constructed in the New River channel. Plans are in place for a new gabion to be constructed 250 feet east of the Runway 1-19 centerline and extend 1,300 feet from the existing Runway 1 threshold. As planned, this will accommodate the proposed 1,000-foot extension to Runway 1 and provide an additional 300 feet towards meeting RSA and OFA criterion. To fully meet RSA and OFA criterion at the Runway 1 end, the airport must employ "declared distances" standards as set forth by the FAA. Utilizing declared

TABLE 5A Airfield Planning and Design Standards

| Airport Reference Code Approach Visibility Minimums | B-II Visual | C-II One-Mile | |
|--|----------------|------------------|--|
| Runway | | | |
| Width (feet) | 75 | 100 | |
| Shoulder Width (feet) | 10 | 10 | |
| Blast Pad Length (feet) | 95 | 120 | |
| Blast Pad Width (feet) | 150 | 150 | |
| Runway Safety Area (RSA) | j | | |
| Width (feet) | 150 | 400 | |
| Length Beyond Runway End (feet) | 300 | 1,000 | |
| Object Free Area (OFA) | | | |
| Width (feet) | 500 | 800 | |
| Length Beyond Runway End (feet) | 300 | 1,000 | |
| Runway Centerline to Parallel Taxiway Centerline (feet) | 240 | 300 | |
| Runway Centerline to Edge of Aircraft Parking Apron (feet) | 250 | 400 | |
| Runway Protection Zones (RPZ) | | | |
| Inner Width (feet) | 500 | 500 | |
| Outer Width (feet) | 700 | 1,010 | |
| Length (feet) | 1,000 | 1,700 | |
| Approach Slope Surface (feet) | 20:1 | 34:1 | |
| Taxiways | | | |
| Width (feet) | 35 | | |
| Shoulder Width (feet) | 10 | | |
| Safety Area Width (feet) | 79 | | |
| Object Free Area Width (feet) | 131 | | |
| Taxiway Centerline to Parallel Taxiway/ | 105 | | |
| Taxilane Centerline (feet) | | | |
| Taxiway Centerline to Fixed or Moveable Object (feet) | 65.5 | | |
| Wingtip Clearance (feet) | 26 | | |
| Taxilanes | | | |
| Taxilane Centerline to Parallel Taxilane Centerline (feet) | Ç | 97 | |
| Taxilane Centerline to Fixed or Moveable Object (feet) | 57.5 | | |
| Taxilane Object Free Area (feet) | 115 | | |
| Vingtip Clearance (feet) | | | |
| Source: FAA Airport Design Software Version 4.2D | | | |

distances standards, the Runway 1 threshold is displaced 700 feet to provide the full RSA and OFA for landing while the full 1,000-foot extension is available for departures to the north. While providing additional

runway length to meet takeoff requirements, this additional length also has the advantage of allowing aircraft to depart from a point farther south which allows for aircraft to more quickly climb to an altitude which can reduce the effects of aircraft noise as they depart to the north.

To fully meet RSA and OFA criterion and provide for a perimeter service road at the Runway 19 end, the existing Runway 19 threshold must be displaced 200 feet. To provide additional runway length for departures to the south, the existing Runway 19 threshold can be extended 800 feet north to the limits of the RSA and OFA. Utilizing declared distances standards, the full 800-foot extension would then be available for takeoff, but not for landing.

The recommended master plan concept does not include a provision for the development of a parallel runway east of Runway 1-19 as has been included in previous planning efforts. Instead, the area east of Runway 1-19 has been for industrial/commercial planned development to include parcels with airfield access. Through discussions with the PAC and City of Glendale officials, it was evident that the potential to enhance the revenue stream of the airport through additional land rental and the unique economic development opportunities provided by the availability of industrial/commercial development parcels with airfield access provided a higher and better use for airport property than development of a parallel runway. Additional considerations included: the overall decline in local operations at the airport in recent years, the number of airports and runways available for training operations in the Phoenix area, the City Council policy which prevents city officials from actively marketing the airport to large flight training operations, the airspace conflicts with Luke Air Force Base which would require aircraft traffic patterns for each runway to overlap and remain east of the runway over residential areas, the costs to develop and maintain the parallel runway and taxiway system, and the lack of a revenue source to directly fund the development and maintenance of a parallel runway and taxiway system. The airfield capacity and delay analysis conducted for this master plan determined that with the existing single runway configuration, overall aircraft delay would insignificant and increase only slightly from an estimated 9 seconds per aircraft in 1996 to 27 seconds per aircraft by the end of the planning period.

As shown in **Table 5A**, ARC C-II design standards require a runway width of 100 feet. Presently, Runway 1-19 is 75 feet wide. To safely accommodate Approach Category C aircraft, Runway 1-19 should be widened to 100 feet. In conjunction with the runway widening is the relocation of existing runway lighting, as the existing runway lighting fixtures must be moved to provide for the additional runway width.

The present pavement strength rating of 30,000 pounds single wheel loading and 37,500 pounds dual wheel loading is sufficient for only the smaller corporate aircraft. Runway 1-19 is proposed to be strengthened to 75,000 pounds dual wheel loading to accommodate the loading requirements of a greater number of corporate aircraft on a regular basis.

A review of FAA design standards indicates that Taxiways B and G, which are 25 feet wide, do not meet the requirements for airplane design group (ADG) II aircraft. These taxiways are proposed to be widened to 35 feet to conform with FAA design standards.

As property east of Runway 1-19 is developed and businesses locating there desire airfield access, a parallel taxiway will be required to provide efficient and direct access to the airfield. reflection of this parallel taxiway 300 feet east of Runway 1-19 on the official Airport Layout Plan ensures that any future development in this area takes into account the location of the parallel taxiway and minimum safety area requirements. Future taxiways serving these parcels should conform with ADG II design standards and have a minimum width of 35 feet. facilities should be placed at least 65.5 feet from taxiway centerlines.

Global Positioning System (GPS) approaches are proposed for each end of Runway 1-19 to reduce the amount of time that the airport is inaccessible due to low visibility and cloud ceilings and to enhance the safety of operations during these periods. Future GPS approaches will require nonprecision runway markings and coordination with Luke Air Force Base.

Since the future mix of aircraft will include a greater number of business jet aircraft, the existing precision approach path indicators (PAPI-2) installed to the Runway 1 and 19 ends are proposed to be upgraded to PAPI-4 systems. The PAPI-4 system is designed to provide

better visibility of the lighting aid to pilots in larger business aircraft.

The recommended master plan concept includes the acquisition of approximately 42 acres of land to protect the Runway 19 Runway Protection Zone and to provide additional property at Glendale Avenue and Glen Harbor Boulevard for the future expansion of general aviation facilities.

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLANS

The remainder of this chapter provides a brief description of the official layout drawings for the airport that will be submitted to the FAA and ADOT for review and approval. These plans, referred to as Airport Layout Plans, have been prepared to graphically depict the ultimate airfield layout, facility development, and imaginary surfaces which protect the airport from hazards. This set of plans includes:

- Airport Layout Plan
- Terminal Area Plans
- Part 77 Airspace Plan
- Runway Protection Zone Plans
- Property Map
- Utilities Map

The airport layout plan set has been prepared on a computer-aided drafting system for future ease of use. The computerized plan set provides detailed information of existing and future facility layout on multiple layers that permits the user to focus in on any section of the airport at a desirable scale. The plan can be used as base

information for design, and can be easily updated in the future to reflect new development and more detail concerning existing conditions as made available through design surveys. The airport layout plan set is submitted to the FAA for approval and must reflect all future development for which federal funding is anticipated. Otherwise, the proposed development will not be eligible for federal funding. Therefore, updating these drawings to reflect changes in existing and ultimate facilities is essential.

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN

The Airport Layout Plan (ALP) drawing graphically presents the existing and ultimate airport layout. Detailed airport and runway data are provided to facilitate the interpretation of the master plan recommendations. Both airfield and landside improvements are depicted.

The ALP provides a detailed depiction of the proposed use of land east of Runway 1-19. As shown, the property east of Runway 1-19 is divided into a number of parcels of varying size, each with access to the runway and taxiway system at Glendale Municipal Airport. A system of stub taxiways provides airfield access in addition to the previously mentioned parallel taxiway. High speed exits off Runway 1-19 provide direct access to these parcels and facilitates aircraft exiting the A main entrance roadway runway. connects with Glendale Avenue to provide primary ground access to the area.

TERMINAL AREA PLAN

The Terminal Area Plans provide greater detail concerning landside improvements and at a larger scale than the on the ALP. The Terminal Area Plans include detail concerning general aviation facilities located along the west side of the airport.

Depicted on the plans are the areas available for hangar development at Glendale Municipal Airport. Between 175 and 200 hangar units (depending on the size of hangars) are planned for the area north of the FBO hangar. With federal and state grant assistance, the City of Glendale constructed taxiways and extended utilities into this area in Private groups will construct hangars in this area. A hangar development area is also available at the south end of the existing shade and T-hangar area. Under development by Temple Air, a charter operator based at the airport, this area is currently planned for 15 3,600 square-foot The City of Glendale hangars. constructed taxiwav access and extended utilities to this area in 1997. The City of Glendale also constructed a taxiway south of the terminal building to provide access to three parcels of land for the development of commercial general aviation facilities which will provide various general aviation services such as avionics and aircraft interior repair. The areas south of the Temple Air hangar area and north of the north hangar development area are reserved for future general aviation development.

FAR PART 77 AIRSPACE PLAN

The Part 77 Airspace Plan is a graphic depiction of Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77, Objects Navigable Airspace, Affecting regulatory criterion. The Part 77 Airspace Plan can aid local authorities in determining if proposed development could present a hazard to the airport and obstruct the approach path to a runway end.

The Part 77 Airspace Plan assigns three-dimensional imaginary areas to each runway. These imaginary surfaces emanate from the runway centerline and are dimensioned according the visibility minimums associated with the approach to the runway end and size of aircraft to operate on the runway. The Part 77 imaginary surfaces include the primary surface, approach surface, transitional surface, horizontal surface, and conical surface. Part 77 imaginary surfaces are described in the following paragraphs.

Primary Surface

The primary surface is an imaginary surface longitudinally centered on the runway. The primary surface extends 200 feet beyond each runway end and its width is determined by the type of approach established for that runway (i.e., visual, non-precision, precision). The elevation of any point on the primary surface is the same as elevation along the nearest \mathbf{on} the associated point runway centerline. Under Part 77 regulations, the primary surface for the future GPS approaches to Runways 1 and 19 is 500 feet wide.

Situated adjacent to the runway and taxiway system, the primary surface must remain clear of unnecessary objects to allow for the unobstructed passage of aircraft. Within the primary surface, objects are only permitted if they are no taller than two feet above the ground and if they are constructed on frangible (breakaway) fixtures. The only exception to the two-foot height requirement is for objects whose location is fixed by function. precision approach path indicator (PAPI) system is an example of an object which falls within the category of "fixed by function."

Approach Surface

An approach surface is also established for each runway. The approach surface begins at the same width as the primary surface and extends upward and outward from the primary surface end centered along an extended runway centerline. The upward slope and length of the approach surface is determined by the type of approach (existing and/or planned) to the runway The approach surface for the future GPS approaches to Runways 1 and 19 extends 10,000 feet from the end of the primary surface at an upward slope of 34 to 1 to a width of 3,500 feet.

Transitional Surface

Each runway has a transitional surface that begins at the outside edge of the primary surface at the same elevation as the runway. The transitional surface also connects with the approach surfaces of each runway. The surface rises at a slope seven to one up to a height which is 150 feet above the highest runway elevation. At that point, the transitional surface is replaced by the horizontal surface. The transitional surface defines the location of the building restriction line.

Horizontal Surface

The horizontal surface is established at 150 feet above the highest elevation of the runway surface. Having no slope, the horizontal surface connects the transitional and approach surfaces to the conical surface at a distance of 10,000 feet from the primary surfaces of each runway.

Conical Surface

The conical surface begins at the outer edge of the horizontal surface. The conical surface then continues for an additional 4,000 feet horizontally at a slope of 20 to 1. Therefore, at 4,000 feet from the horizontal surface, the elevation of the conical surface is 350 feet above the highest airport elevation.

RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE PLAN

The Runway Protection Zone Plan is a scaled drawing of the runway protection

zone (RPZ), runway safety area (RSA), obstacle free zone (OFZ), and object free area (OFA) for each runway end. A plan and profile view of each RPZ is provided to facilitate identification of obstructions that lie within these safety areas. Detailed obstruction and facility data is provided to identify planned improvements and the disposition of obstructions.

PROPERTY MAP

The Property Map provides information on the acquisition and identification of all land tracts acquired by the airport. It denotes which properties were obtained by fee simple title and those that are avigation easements. It also indicates the date of acquisition for each tract and which properties, if any, were obtained with federal funds under federal aid programs. The property map for Glendale Municipal Airport has been updated to include recent property purchases in the proposed Camelback Ranch subdivision south of the airport and 59-acres northeast of the airport as detailed in the F.A.R. Part 150 Noise Compatibility Study.

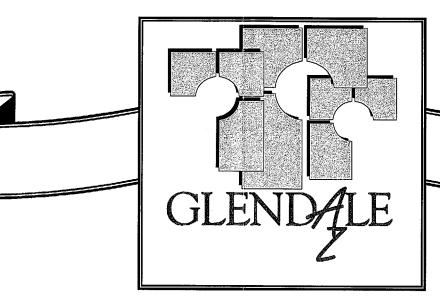
UTILITIES MAP

The utilities map is a scaled drawing depicting the main electrical, sanitary sewer, water, and natural gas service lines at the airport. This drawing includes all developed areas at the airport to include recent improvements for the north and south hangar areas.

SUMMARY

The airport layout plan set is designed to assist the City of Glendale in making decisions relative to future development and growth at Glendale Municipal Airport. The plan provides for development to satisfy expected airport needs over the next twenty years and well beyond. Flexibility will be a key to future development since activity may not occur exactly as forecast. The plan has considered demands that could be placed upon the airport even beyond the twenty year planning period to ensure

that the facility is capable of accommodating a variety of circumstances. The F.A.R Part 77 Airspace Plan should be used as a tool to ensure land use compatibility and restriction of the heights of future structures or antennae which pose a hazard to air navigation. The ALP set also provides the City of Glendale with options to pursue in marketing the assets of the airport for community development. Following the general recommendations of the plan, the airport can maintain it's long term viability and continue to provide air transportation services to the region.



AIRPORT MASTER PLANGLENDALE, ARIZONA

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLANS INDEX OF DRAWINGS

- 1. AIRPORT DATA SHEET
- 2. AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN
- 3. NORTH TERMINAL AREA PLAN
- 4. MIDFIELD TERMINAL AREA PLAN
- 5. SOUTH TERMINAL AREA PLAN
- 6. PART 77 AIRSPACE PLAN
- 7. APPROACH ZONES PROFILES/ RUNWAY END AREA PLANS
- 8. AIRPORT PROPERTY MAP
- 9. AIRPORT UTILITIES MAP

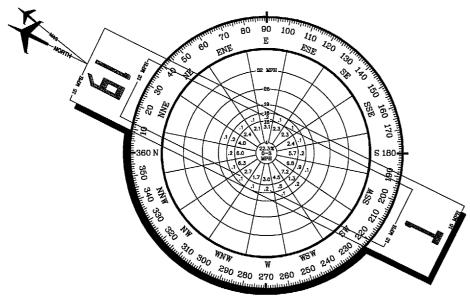
ADOT GRANT #N404



| AIRPORT DATA | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| GLENDALE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (GEU) | | | | |
| CITY: GLENDALE | COUNTY | MARICOPA, ARIZON | IA . | |
| RANGE: R. 1 E. TOWNSHIP: T. 2 N. | CIVIL T | OWNSHIP: | | |
| | EXISTING | ULTIMATE | | |
| AIRPORT CATEGORY | | GENERAL AVIATION | SAME | |
| DESIGN AIRCRAFT | | BEECH KING AIR | CANADAIR CL-600 | |
| AIRPORT REFERENCE CODE (ARC): RUNWAY CATEGORY/DESIGN GROUP | B-II | C-II | | |
| AIRPORT ELEVATION (ABOVE MEAN SEA LET | VEL) | 1066' | 1069' | |
| MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE OF HOTTEST | ' MONTH | 104.5°F (July) | SAME | |
| AIRPORT REFERENCE POINT | Latitude | 33°31'38.146"N | 33°31'37.255"N | |
| (ARP) COORDINATES (NAD 83) | Longitude | 112°17′42.563"W | 112°17'43.087"W | |
| AIRPORT and TERMINAL NAVIGATIONAL AIDS | | ROTATING BEACON | SAME | |
| | ATCT | SAME | | |
| | | NDB | SAME | |
| | VORTAC | SAME | | |
| | | | GPS | |
| GPS APPROACH | | NO NO | YES | |
| RUNWAY END COORDINATES (NAD 83) | | EXISTING | ULTIMATE | |
| RUNWAY 1 | Latitude | 33°31'14.400"N | 33°31'05.526N | |
| INTERNAL A | Longitude | 112°17'56.533"\ | 112°18'01.753'\ | |
| RUNWAY 1 (DISPLACED THRESHOLD) | Latitude | | 33°31'11.679"N | |
| INDITER (DIDI DAGDO TIMESHOLD) | Longitude | | 112°17'58.133"W | |
| RUNWAY 19 | Latitude | 33°32'01.884"N | 33°32'08.983"N | |
| | Longitude | 112°17' 28.595" W | 112°17′24.418"W | |
| RUNWAY 19 (DISPLACED THRESHOLD) | Latitude | | 33°32'00.109" N | |
| | Longitude | · | 112°17'29.640"W | |

| DEVIATIONS FROM FAA AIRPORT DESIGN STANDARDS | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--|--|--|
| DEVIATION DESCRIPTION | EFFECTED DESIGN STANDARD | STANDARD | EXISTING | PROPOSED DISPOSITION | | |
| Ult. Runway 19 - Runway Safety Area | | 1000' Beyond Runway End | 300' | Displace Threshold | | |
| Ult. Runway 19 - Object Free Area | AC - 150/5300-13 | 1000' Beyond Runway End | 300' | Displace Threshold | | |
| Ult. Runway 19 — Obstacle Free Zone | AC - 150/5300-13 | 200' Beyond Runway End | 120' | Displace Threshold | | |
| Ult. Runway 1 — Runway Safety Area | AC - 150/5300-13 | 1000' Beyond Runway End | 0' | Displace Threshold | | |
| Ult. Runway 1 — Object Free Area | AC - 150/5300-13 | 1000' Beyond Runway End | 0, | Displace Threshold | | |
| Ult. Runway 1—19 To Parallel Taxiway A Separation | AC - 150/5300-13 | 300' | 240' | Request Modification to Design Standard | | |

| RUNWAY 1-19 | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|--|
| STING | ULTIMATE | |
| L AVIATION | SAME | |
| 3- <i>II</i> | C-II | |
| 23222 | SAME | |
| 13'56"E | SAME | |
| ' X 75' | 7150' X 100' | |
| 65.5' | 1074.6' (Interpolated | |
| %/15 MPH 99.8% | SAME | |
| E/+1 MILE | +1 MILE/+1 MILE | |
| L/VISUAL | NONPREC. /NONPRE | |
| L/VISUAL | NONPREC. /NONPRE | |
| 1/20:1 | 34:1/34:1 | |
| IONE | 700' /1000' | |
| IONE | SAME | |
| ' X 150' | 7450' X 500' | |
| '/300' | 0'/300' | |
| X 800' | 7450' X 800' | |
| ' X 250' | 7470' X 400' | |
| '/5350' | 7150' /7150' | |
| '/5350' | 7150' /7150' | |
| '/5350' | 6150' /6450' | |
| '/5350' | 5450'/5450' | |
| PHALT | SAME | |
| ONE | SAME | |
| 37.5 (D) | 75 (D) | |
| .439 | 0.439 | |
| MIRL . | SAME | |
| L/VISUAL | NONPREC. /NONPRE | |
| ONE | SAME | |
| PHALT | SAME | |
| dITL . | MITL | |
| LINE, EDGE | SAME | |
| NDB | SAME | |
| RTAC | SAME | |
| | GPS | |
| 2 (Both) | PAPI-4 (Both) | |
| (Both) | SAME | |
| | | |



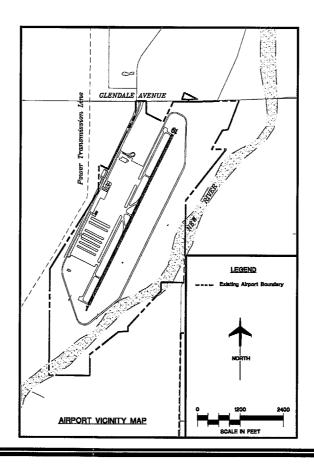
Magnetic Variance 12*29'21.1"E (May 1998)
Annual Rate of Change = 0.2' West

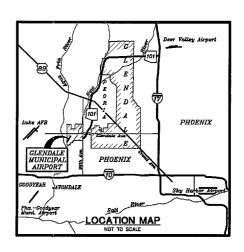
| WIND DATA | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | 12 MPH (10.5 Knota) | 15 MPH (13 Knots) | |
| Runway 1-19 | 99.2% | 99.8% | |
| | | | |

SOURCE:
United States Air Force
Global Technology Branch
USAFETAC
Air Weather Service/MAC
Luke AFB
Maricopa County, Arizona
87,841 Observations
1976-1986

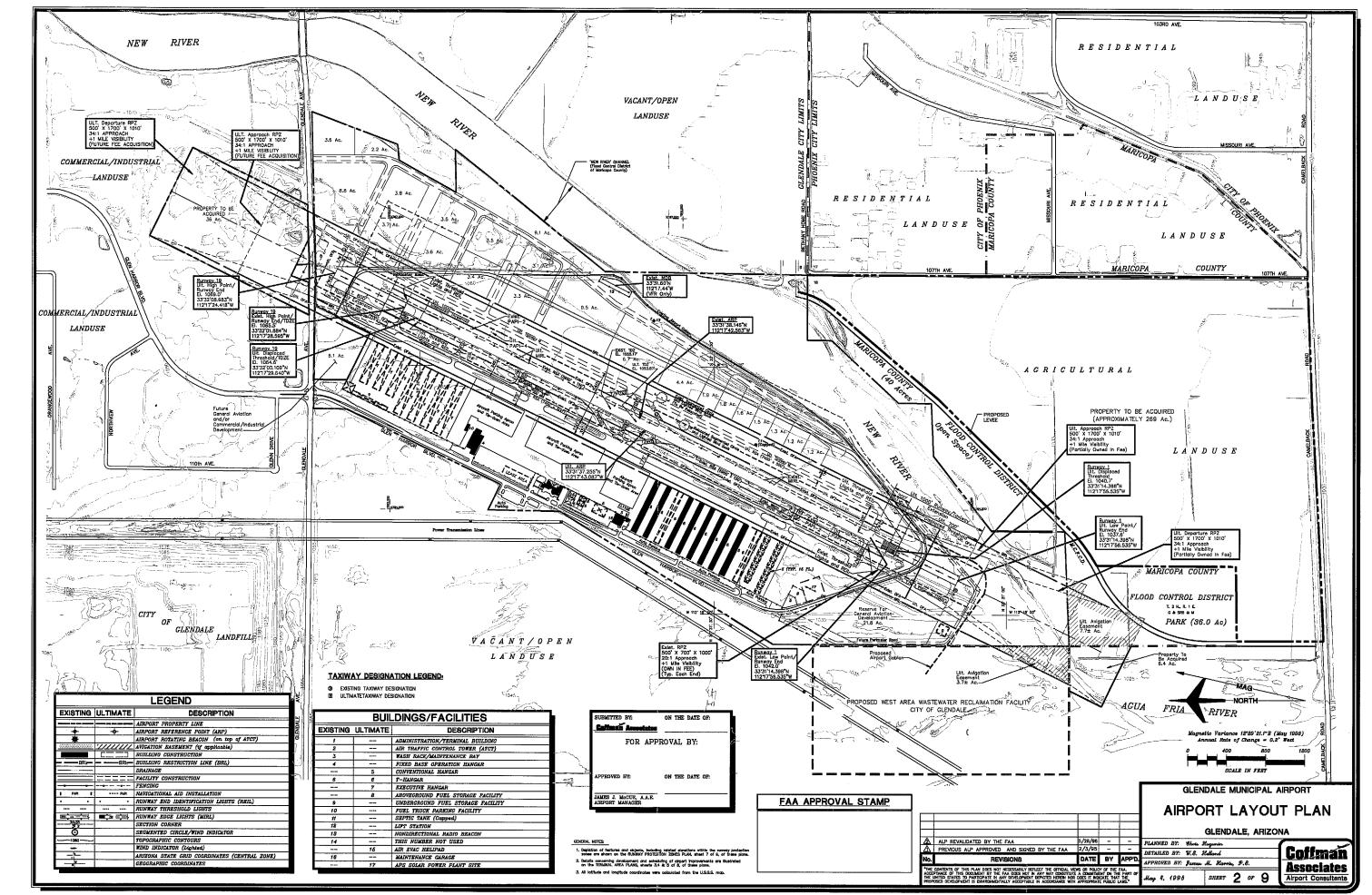
WINDROSE

NOTE: Wind data observations were recorded at Luke AFB (5 miles west) and were adapted to Glendale Municipal Airport's Runway 1—19 orientation.

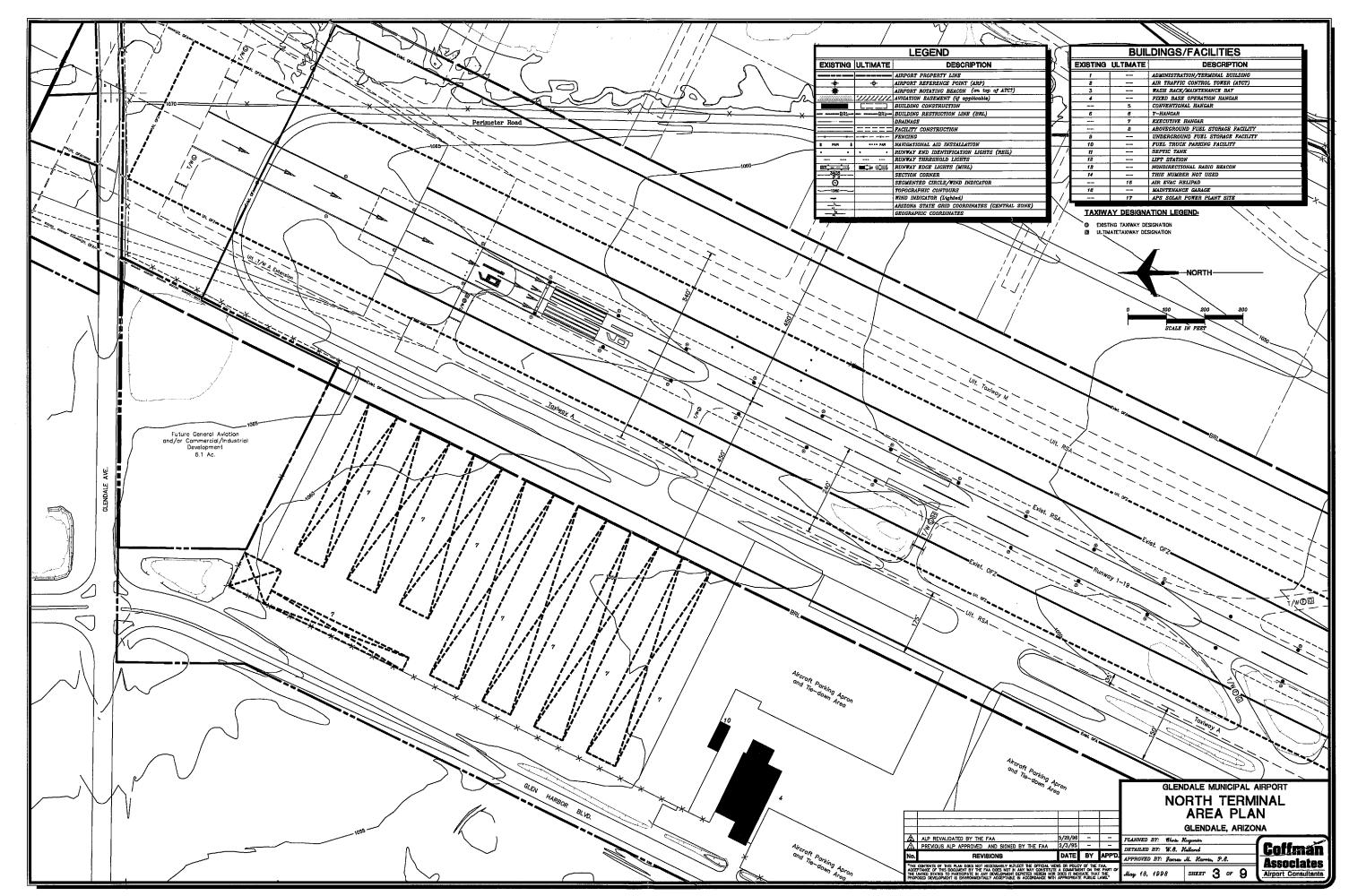




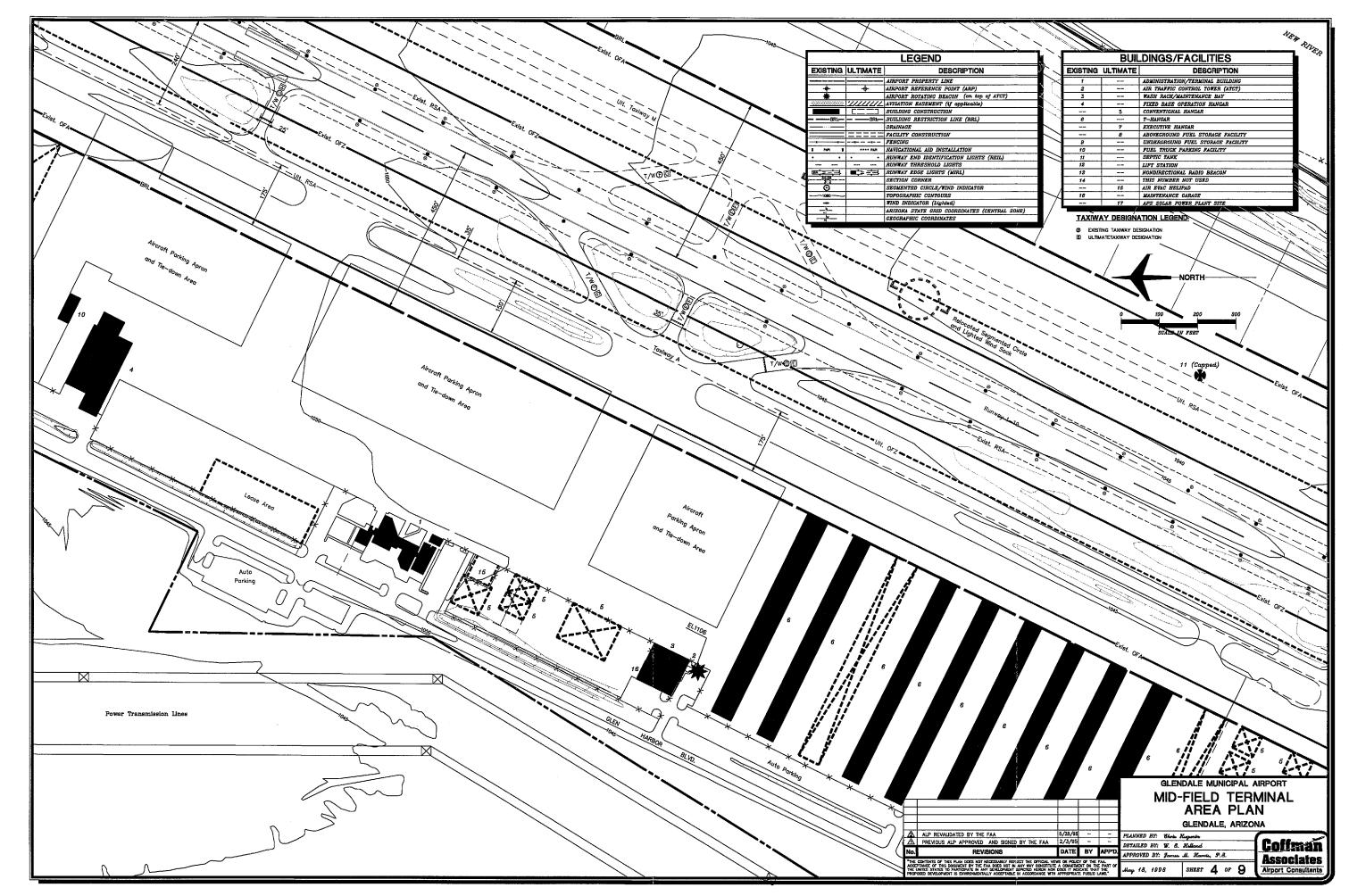
| | | | | | GLENDALE MUNICIPAL A | AIRPORT | |
|----------|--|---------|----|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|--|
| | | | | AIRPORT DATA SHEET | | | |
| E | | | | | GLENDALE, ARIZONA | | |
| 12 | ALP REVALIDATED BY THE FAA | 5/28/96 | | | PLANNED BY: Chris Hugunin | | |
| Δ | PREVIOUS ALP APPROVED AND SIGNED BY THE FAA | 2/3/95 | | | DETAILED BY: W.S. Kelland | Catterin | |
| No | REVISIONS | DATE | BY | I ADDIN I | | CULLITAR | |
| | | _ | | | APPROVED BY: James M. Harris, P.S. | Associates | |
| AC TH | THE CONTENTS OF THIS FLAM DOES NOT NECESSARILY REFLICT HE OFFICIAL VERNS OF POLICY OF THE FAA. ACCEPTANCE OF THIS DOCUMENT BY THE FAA DOES NOT IN ANY WY CONSTITUTE A COMMITMENT ON THE PART OF THE LINTED STATES TO PARTICIPATE HAY DOVELEFAINT DID CITED HERDIN NOR DOES IT INDICATE THAT THE PROPESSID DELECTIONS OF THE PARTICIPATION OF THE PARTICI | | | May 4, 1998 SHEET 1 OF 9 | Airport Consultants | | |



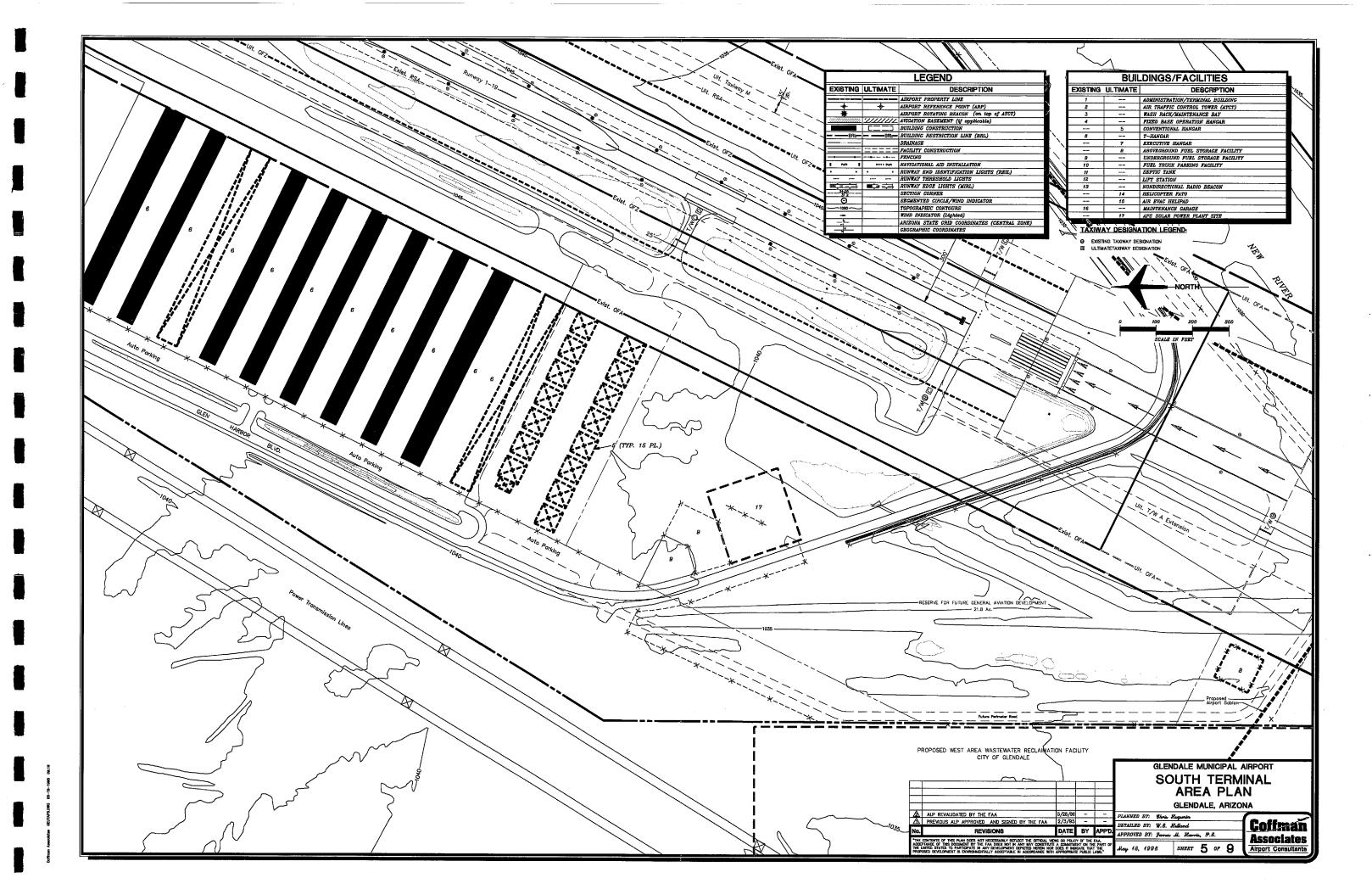
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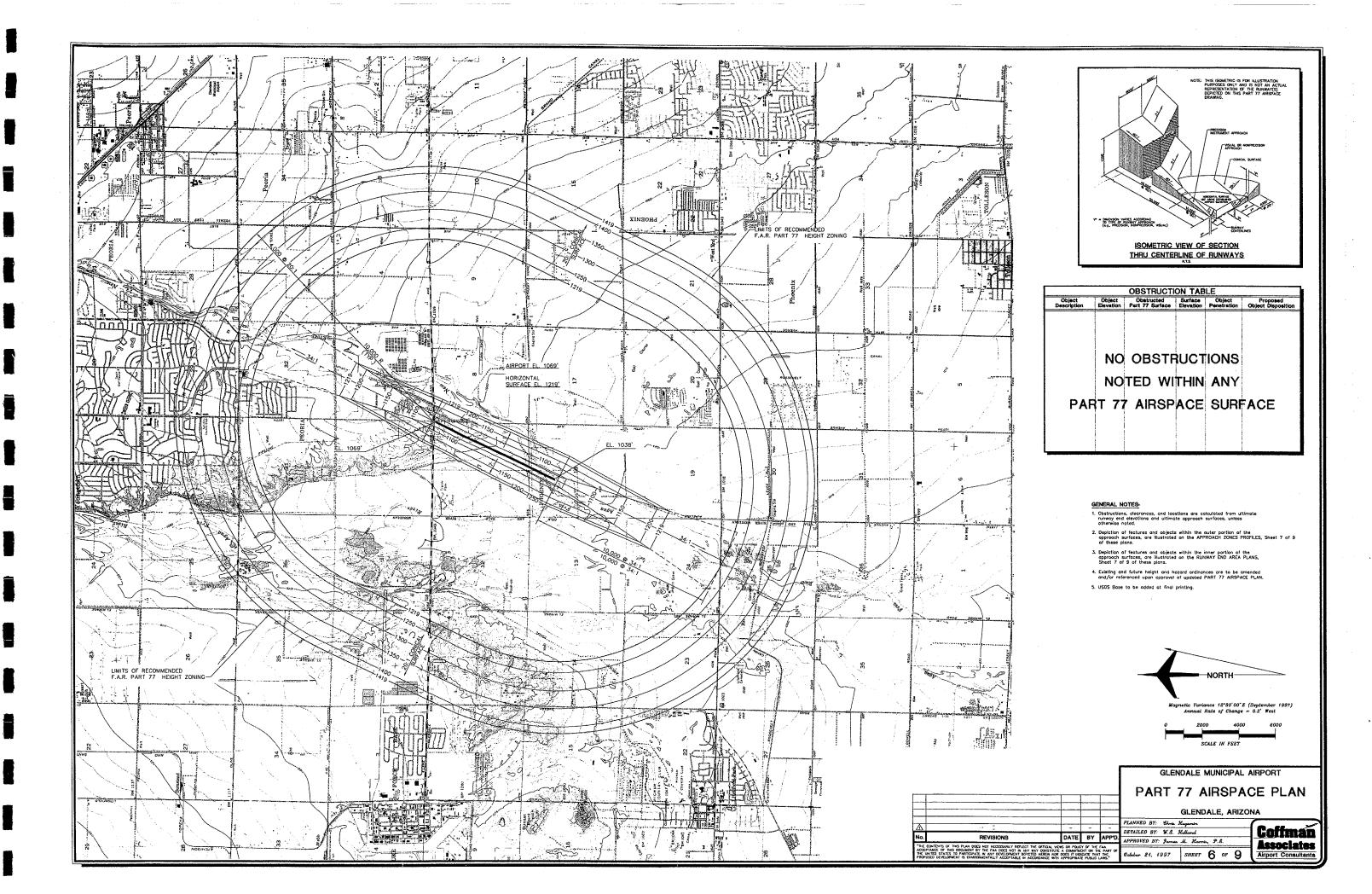


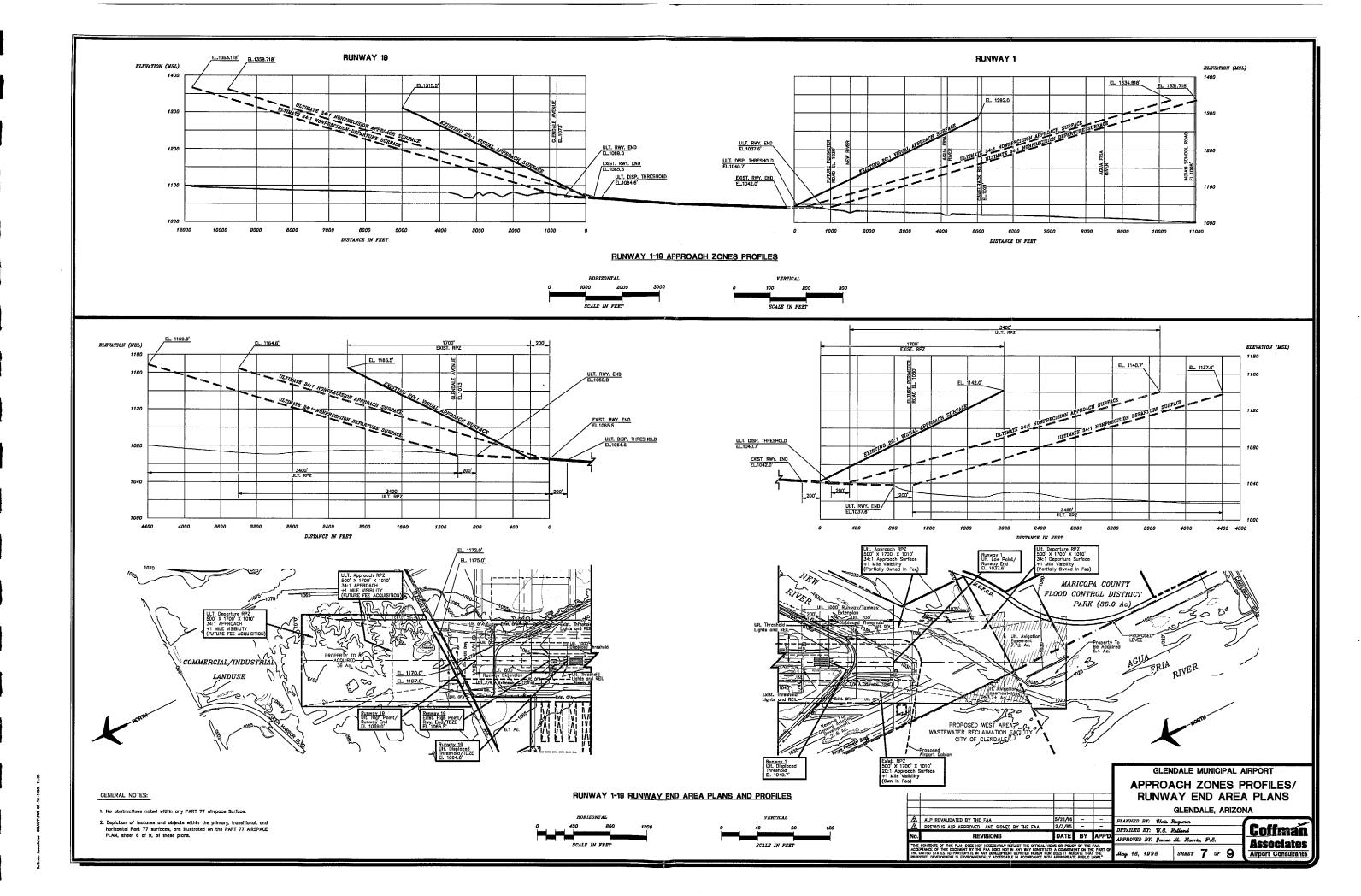
non Associates OEUNTAPDWG 05-18-1998 06:18

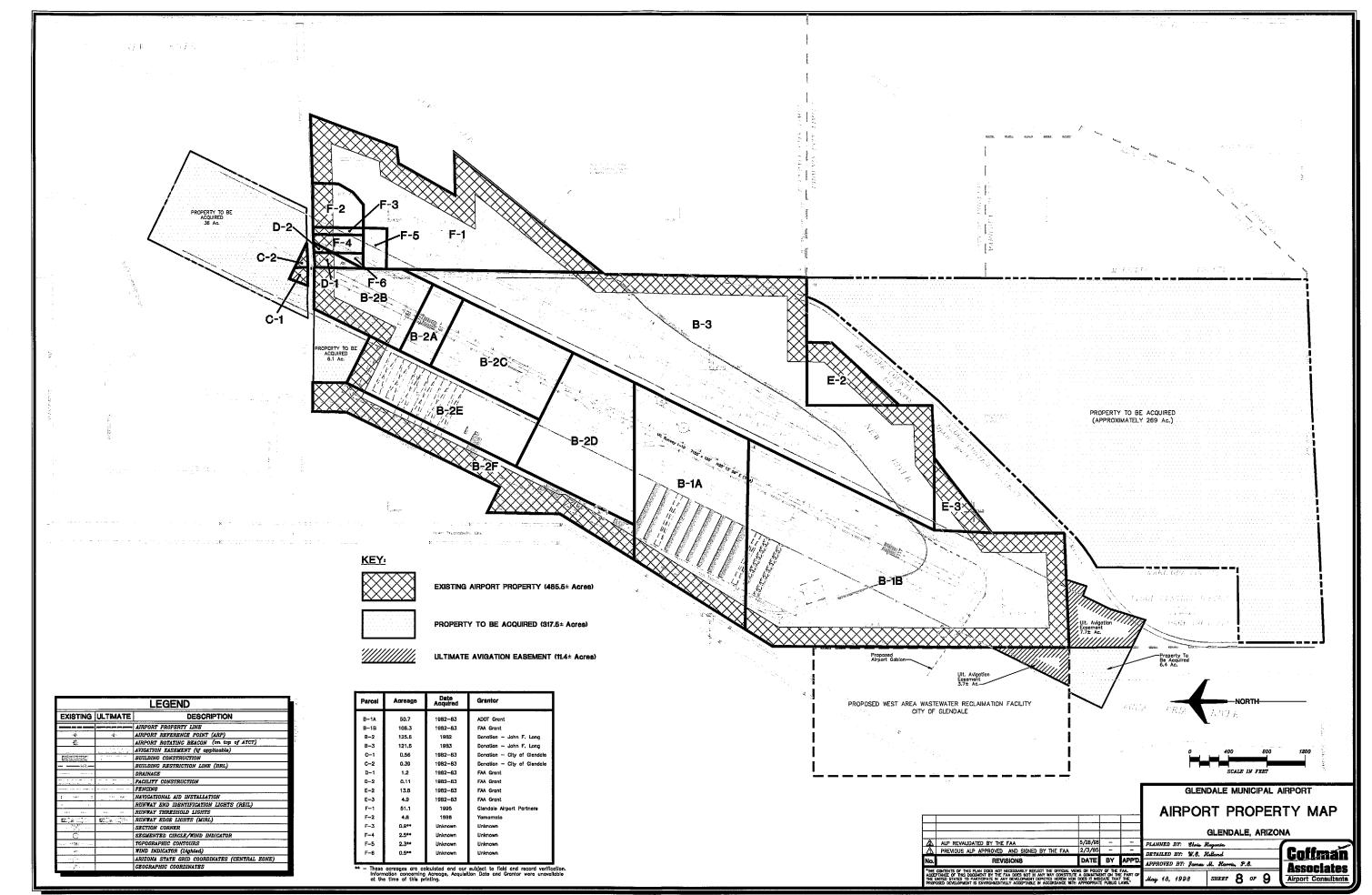


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